are dying; and many will never be found—and, as no list of the passengers was kept, the fate of some will ever remain a mystery, to be solved only on that great day when the sea shall give her dead. The explosion was owing to the that, when the boat left the wharf, there was very little water in the boiler, the result of gross negligence on the part of the engineer, who it is said was drunk. A strict investigation of the af-

The cholera has made its appearance amongst us and is doing its desolating work. The first the steamer Panama, some weeks since, from which time cases have occurred daily, reaching to tre and six per day, most of which have proved tal. There is no panic here, and we feel pretty well assured, from the character of the climate of s. B Francisco, that cholera will never become very prevalent here. Our air is too pure to pernit it, and most of the cases which have occurred have been among those who were suffering from

wint and privation.
In Sacramento city the disease has spread to a great extent, reaching, some days, as high as hirty cases, twenty-five of which have proved fatal. The greatest consternation is said to exist there and in the northern mining region. As yet I have heard of no cases occurring in

the mines, but there is very little doubt that it will reach there, and if so, will, I fear, spread death to a great extent. A few cases have occurred at Stockton and San Jose.

The inhabitants of the mining region around Weberville and Culloma have been under arms for a fortnight past, anticipating an attack from the Indians, who are gathering to the number of twelve or fifteen hundred, and have entrenched themselves in a mountain pass on the Cosumne themselves in a house themselves aggrieved by the white men destroying their fish dams, and driving their game from he prairies, thus depriving them of the means of absistence. They now claim all the land from uloma to within three miles of Suter's Fort, and have threatened to burn down all the towns and nave threatened to out a down an the towns upon it. A party of whites have started within the past few days to attack them, and a war of extermination has ere this, doubtless, been commenced. The Government of the United States

Mr. Hawes, the Under Colonial Secretary, has have been culpably neglectful in their treatment the Indians in California. We have an Indian agent here, but his hands are tied, and he cannot ive and travel in this country of high prices upon the salary which the Government pays him. No provision has been made for giving food to these ndians, whose means of subsistence have been taken away by the whites. They are as harmless this is done soon, a general massacre will take

place.

Much speculation is now in progress in regard the place of Col. Fremont. Candidates are as | Church of England. elenty as blackberries, and are marshalling their orces for the field. Among them are Col. John W. Geary, Mayor of San Francisco; Thos. J. and a few others, not so well known. Col. Fremont, however, has in California a host of strong friends, and the active course which he has already commenced in the Senate has endeared him ore than ever before to the people of California, and a powerful voice will go up to our next State Legislature demanding his reflection. The Panama leaves to-morrow, crowded with

Yours, P. S. A fire occurred this morning about four

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI. State Constitutional Convention-Ohio Legislature-

Young Men's Library Lectures-C, M. Clay-Census of Cincinnati, CINCINNATI, December 5, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

The State Constitutional Convention which

of Ohio, and the Secretary of the Interior, to procare a copy of the census returns. The political complexion of the Convention is decidedly Democratic. Among the members are many men prominent in the State as politicians, nity. In the course of a debate, yesterday, on Europe. the privileges to be granted to colored persons, in which Dr. Townshend and James W. Taylor

The Legislature met in Columbus on the 24; but, after four ballotings in the House and eight in the Senate, for a Speaker, failed in making a after repeated trials, that the officers were chosen. Speaker, Henry A. Swift (Free Soil) Clerk, and students care very little for the politics of J. A. Scranton (Whig) Sergeant-at-Arms. In the House, Morse (Free Soil) was chosen Speaker, sentatives of public opinion across the border. Democrats withdrawing their candidate, and voting for Morse; Charles W. Blair (Dem.) Clerk, and Mitchell (Dem) Sergeant-at-Arms The Governor's message was sent in on the 4th, and ap-

Fillmore Compromise stamp; and no one of the Old Hunkers of either party will be chosen. The opening lecture of the season was delivered on Tuesday evening, before the Library Associa-tion, by Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. Attracted by the celebrity of the speaker, an immense audi-ence assembled—every foot of the hall and galleries being occupied, and hundreds being compelled to leave for want of room. Mr. Clay was listened to by two thousand persons for two hours, with great attention. His address was extemporaneous, but from notes - his subject, the "Theory of

After stating the theories of the ancient philosley, and others—he pointed out their errors, and ley, and others—he pointed out their errors, and out doubt be, great as are the dimensions of the maintained that in none of them was a perfect standard of ethics to be found. This was yet to be set forth. Even Christianity, though of Divine origin was defended by the set forth of the applicants for exhibition.

I have speken of Cardinal Wiseman—the expectations of the companion of the applicants for exhibition. origin, was defective, from the imperfection of huwere elaborated with considerable ability—the massacres of Protestants by the Catholics, the Catholics by Protestants, the intolerance of sects wards each other, were brought up against the lible as a standard of morals, on account of the different interpretations of it from which these acts sprung. He referred to the Copernican sysm of astronomy and the revelations of geology, s overthrowing the Mosaic history; and to the etrines of total depravity, atonement as a vica-ous secrifice, and salvation by faith, as common-y taught, as dogmas of the Priests and the h, and condemned them as unworthy of be-

in strong terms.

livered is the same now occupied by the State Convention—the large room of the Cincinnati College building, 135 feet in length by 50 wide, and 30 feet high from floor to ceiling. You know by experience that it is one of the very worst rooms to hear or speak in, ever devised by the in-genuity of an architect; but the committee of the Convention have made some improvements, which make it more tolerable. A vestibule with inside cloth-covered doors opening without noise, the en-tire floor carpeted, and the space under the galleries shut off by partitions, and made into commit-tee rooms, add to its comfort and convenience, though, as every principle of acoustics seems to have been violated in its construction, it is still had enough. The census of the city has been completed, and

shows a population of 120,000. The particulars must be reserved for my next letter. Yours,

LETTER FROM LONDON.

London, November 22, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: Cardinal Wiseman, the new Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, arrived in town a few days since, but his reception has been anything but flattering to him. In different parts of Italy, on his return to England, he was entertained most sumptuously. The Grand Duke of Siena treated him like a king, and the week which he spent in Florence was a continued scene of festivities in his honor. Everywhere he was flattered until he tation and excitement against himself and the Pope which has scarcely ever been surpassed in England. The very roads are covered with in- by and by.

Mr. Hawes, the Under Colonial Secretary, has been attacked in the papers for attending a meet-ing, previous to Mr. Wiseman's journey to Rome, in honor of the celebrated divine. He replies, in honor of the celebrated divine. He replies, that he attended merely as a personal friend of Mr. Wiseman, whose personal character he ad- President would relish such a pungent reminder mires and respects, and as soon as he discovered of his hypocrisy or apostacy; he may yet, howa race of beings as there is in the world, and that an address was to be presented to the Cardishould be provided for by the Government Unless nal, he at once made known to the company that nal, he at once made known to the company that his presence had merely to do with his personal friendship for Mr. Wiseman, and nothing with to the election for United States Senator, to fill | religion or politics, for he is a member of the

One would naturally suppose, from the character which is popularly given to the man, that he the President's message and the accompanying Henley, formerly member of Congress from Indiana; Col. J. D. Stevenson, Capt. H. W. Halleck;
showing cunning and intellect combined, but it is
showing cunning and intellect combined, but it is not so. His face is one of the fairest, most good. sez faire doctrine is ever palatable with that wornatured which I have seen among religious nota- thy faction, from whatsoever source it comes. bles for many a day. His face is broad and full, which one would little expect, from the character as it does, a reduction of postage. This is a given him by the populace. All his personal measure on which the People have set their hearts, and speak of him with the greatest admiration, so tion proposed is not such as could be wished, still e'clock, destroying the City Hospital and two other houses—loss about \$60,000.

B. that I am inclined to think that he is a much it would be hailed with pleasure, as preparatory to other houses—loss about \$60,000.

Two cents prepared on Bigotry.

Last Sunday an address to the Queen was exmet at Columbus in May last, and adjourned in have been drawn up by the Cardinal, and signa- was the cackling in poultrydom, great the chuckmidsummer, re-assembled in this place on the 2d tures were solicited. It expresses unbounded ling on State street. instant. Most of the members were present at loyalty to the Queen, and declares that the recent the opening session, and all the regular officers in movements of the Pontiff at Rome have merely at Faneuil Hall in the midst of a drizzling rainattendance. Hon. W. Medill, of Fairfield Co., is reference to the spiritual, and have nothing what- The shibboleth of cottonocracy had gone forth-President; W. H. Gill, of Guernsey, Secretary; ever to do with the temporal. But the fact is, ac- and the faithful troops were on the ground, pre- in some localities of the North; still it is submit-J. V. Smith, of Hamilton, Reporter. No business | cording to the English constitution, the Queen is | pared with reverent genuflexions and sycophantic | ted, if the recent defeat of Mr. Buel in Michigan, of importance has been done as yet. Several pethe spiritual head of the kingdom, as well as the protestations, to appease the Southern Moloch. the election of Horace Mann in Massachusetts, titions have been received and referred; one of temporal; and there can be little doubt that, under Whiggery and Locofocoism met in mandling emsion prohibiting all blacks from coming into the are insolent. At the same time, I cannot sympa- | Choate, Hallet, Curtis, &c., save the Union! The State. A resolution was passed to have the ses- thize with the cry of the established church, for "saving" process, as conducted by these gentlesions opened with prayer; one on the printing, they only care for their own religious liberty. which has been done at Columbus, providing for They are supremely selfish in this agitation the transmission of the manuscripts to that place, Only the other day, when a public meeting against from time to time, as the business proceeds; and the establishment of Popery was held in Islingone to correspond with the United States marshal ton, Edward Miall was knocked off the platform because he wanted to ask the people assembled. which was the worse, for Popery to have is Archbishops in England, at its own cost, or for Epis-

copacy to fatten itself upon millions of dissenters. Compare the character of Cardinal Wiseman and men of talent; and the body, as a whole, is with that of Henry of Exeter, the State-Church evidently superior to our Legislatures-though, to | Bishop, and be sure that the character of the first | my the truth, that does not necessarily imply the | will not suffer by the comparison, for the latter | a fair paraphrase of the doctrines which these possession of any great amount of talent or dig- is one of the most intolerant religionists in

The election of a Lord Rector of Glasgow Uni- ed to comedy. versity took place last week. The rival canditook part, Mr. Sawyer said that the Fugitive Law dates were Mr. Alison, the historian, and Lord would prove the greatest blessing ever conferred Palmerston, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. on the people of the State, as it was already driv- Out of the four "nations" into which the stuing the negroes by hundreds to Canada; and the | dents are divided, two gave their vote for Mr. Alisooner we were entirely rid of them the better. son and two for Lord Palmerson; the former how-This subject will engross not a little of the atten- ever, has a majority of individual votes. The casting vote lies in the hands of Mr. Macaulay, the late Lord Rector, and it is generally supposed that he will vote for Mr. Alison, out of compliment to him as a historian, and because he received a majority of the individual votes. The historian is choice in either. It was not until the second day, the candidate of the Conservatives, and Lord Pal- delivers the next lecture before the Association. peated trials, that the officers were chosen.
Senate, C. S. Cowers (Whig) was elected nothing of the state of public opinion, for the young

A Dahoman Princess has recently been pre-sented to the Queen by Capt. Forbes. She was given to him by the African King of Dahomey, who became possessed of her in a late war with pears in our city papers to-day. The great con-test of this session will be the election of a United to the slave traders had he not respected her birth, States Senator to fill the place now occupied by and so put her under the care of the gallant cap-Thomas Ewing. The indications are favorable to the election of a Free Soil Democrat or Whig, and very likely the former. Ewing will be the Whig candidate, but that party have not the strength necessary to elect a man of the Clay and Fillmere Compromise stamp, and as one of the English language, and shows knowledge of the English language, and shows remarkable powers of song, and her future is very

> The churchmen of London are making preparations to accommodate the great number of for-eigners, who will be in town next summer, with church-accommodation. The Bishop of London is quite active in the mater.
>
> The building for the Great Exhibition gets on

finely. There are now two thousand men em-ployed upon it, and the noise of their Labor is the music of the Park. It is a singular fact that all the dimensions of the famous edifice are multiplies of right-as for instance, 48, 56, 80, &c. Boxes ophers—the Platonists, Stoics, Epicureans, &c., and bales of goods and machinery for exhibition and the modern systems of Hume, Bentham, Pa- arrive daily in all the docks, and there will with-

citement against him is kept up throughout Engman language and the weakness of the human land with great zeal. A meeting was held an understanding; whether viewed abstractly or in evening or two since in Liverpool, when the celthe lives of its ministers and disciples, it fell short of the desired completeness. All these points address. Many Catholics had forced their way into the building, and kept up such a clamor that not a word could be heard of the gentleman's speech, and a posse of policemen were obliged to be called in to restore order. In the mean time, the Cardinal himself has issued a defence of him-self and the Pope. It is a lengthy document, and is written with great ability, but meets every-where with condemnation.

The Earl of Carlisle, formerly Lord Morpeth,

I see is going to deliver a lecture in Leeds on the United States. I have a strong curiosity to know what an English nobleman will say of the Repub-lic, and shall "make a note of" his lecture.

A massacre of Curistians operation the first of the first

expect much from a Germanic war.

Hesse is quiet. In Holstein it is reported that the armies have consented to a cessation of hostili-ties for eight days. The Stadtholders have been advised by the Prussian Cabinet to disarm, and submit before the middle of December, or Prussia will not oppose the executionary measures of the Federal Diet. In the mean time, the Czar has

recognised the Federal Diet.

It is a little singular, but it is a fact, that the King of Wurtemburg is in the same position as the Elector of Hesse. He has been compelled to call upon Austria for help to support himself active at the Democratic State Convention, or against his people. The day will come when, in such controversies between tyrants and peoples, the world will insist that no assistance be reudered to either party from any foreign power. The right of every nation or State to settle its own affairs will be asserted and maintained.

France is very quiet. The message of the President seems to have pleased many. His man-ifest moderation will do him more good throughout France than all his champague and hiscuits. He is, however, the same to-day that he was set his foot on English soil, where he finds an agi- yesterday, and knows very well that a mild sincere profession of devotion to the best interests of France is his best policy at present. "Abnegation of self" now, and "abnegation" of the people Forty thousand troops of the class of '49 have

been called out, and considerable dissatisfaction expressed by the Republican journals because La Presse has been subjected to a fine of two was too bitter a stroke st Louis Napoleon to go by unrewarded. One would not suppose that the

ever, be forced to sit down to a more unpalatable dish than that. LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Boston, December 6, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: Everybody is engaged this week in discussing

But one opinion seems to be expressed in reand indicates a frankness and geniality of nature gard to the Postmaster General, recommending, friends, whether Protestant or Catholic love him | and have it they will; and although the reducbetter man than popular feeling at this moment | a still greater reduction. Two cents prepaid on allows him to be. If he had been a little more the single letter must eventually be the rate of cunning, indeed, I think he would never have ad- postage throughout the United States. The Peovised the Pope to his recent measures, for they ple demand it; but if the present Congress will have created an agitation which must hurt Popery, give us the reduction proposed by the report, of for agitation always is a bad thing for Wrong and | three cents prepaid, and five cents not prepaid, we may "compromise" for the present.

Last week, Thanksgiving and the great Huhibited in all the Catholic Churches, supposed to | miliation Meeting were the great events. Loud

The "Coalition" met in considerable numbers men, was fully entitled to the dramatic criticism of being good acting. The bugbear of Disunion was duly paraded in all its terrors; the country was tottering, falling, and one course slone remained, by which to avert the threatened ruin In one way the Union may yet be saved. But how? Bend your knees, ye sons of New England, and here, ye men of Boston, in full view of homage to the monster Slavery-perform the tyrant's bidding, and all will yet be well! Such is entlemen gravely strove to instil into the minds f Northern freemen! Truly, one could laugh at such subserviency, but all subjects are not suit-

On Wednesday evening, G. P. R. James, Esq., lectured before the Mercantile Library Associa-tion. His subject was "The Angle-Saxon race." Mr. James took a survey of the race from their earliest history, so far as it is known, touching upon their manners, customs, laws, and characteristics, in different ages, and concluding with a description of their condition at the death of King Alfred. The principal traits by which they were distinguished at this period from other nations were, according to the lecturer, their system of was well treated, but the time was too limited to

The "Poetry of Science" is the title of a nice little volume, by Robert Hunt, which has been lately republished in this city. The object of the author is to lead the mind, by the contempla-tion of Nature, "up to Nature's God." He presents in a brief, condensed, and forcible manner, the various scientific facts of the present age which bear upon natural phenomena, as seen in the differ conditions of matter, and shows their mutual dependence and relations to the great system of the universe. This is one of those books that everybody ought to read.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, recently dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Church of the Pilgrims, in this city, has been admitted to the practice of law in the various courts in this Com-monwealth. Mr. S. has been engaged for some months in the study of law with the Hon Rufus Choate; and it is understood has signified, by a

The weather for several days has been change able in the extreme, with prevailing east winds, however, and considerable rain. To-day a little snow is falling, and the air is as damp and chill as though we had a family party of icebergs for next door neighbors.

RESULT OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

To the Editor of the National Era:

ARGYLE, WASHINGTON, Co., N. Y. Navember 29, 1850.

DEAR SIR: Now that the result of the recent election held in this State is known, and the success or defeat of the different candidates is definitively settled, it may not be amiss for honest and patriotic electors to review the past, and examine why a portion of each ticket of the Whig and Democratic parties is elected. It is not to be de-nied that the various candidates composing the State tickets of both parties were and are strong and influential men. Neither is it to be denied that since the union of the Democratic party, (basing our estimate upon the vote of 1848) the Democrats, as a party, have in the State a majority of ten to twenty thousand over the Whigs. May not the question, then, with some propriety be asked, why Horstio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a man of acknowledged ability and influence, and who, though belonging to the Hunker portion of his party, holds a con-ceded popularity with the Democracy, is defeated, and Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor, elected. Indeed, the question has been A massacre of Christians occurred at Aleppo on the 16th of October, accompanied by many horrible circumstances. In twenty-four hours a Christian population of 7,000 were rendered homeless. Women and children were driven into

were obnoxious to criticism, and will doubtless be | ion, and in the opinion of those far more capable | election | It is conceded, likewise, that there was were obnoxious to criticism, and will doubtless be severely handled by those religious journals which take any notice of the iceture.

The hall in which the Library lectures are delivered is the same now occupied by the State Convention—the large room of the Cincinnati College building, 135 feet in length by 50 wide, Cabinet the non-recognition, designed and the convention of toose far more capable of judging than myself. The Prussian army has no change for or against the said candidates, until the writing of Mr. Hunt's letter to the Hong. Francis Granger, (upon which you have an ediforial in the Era of October 24th.) which undoubted in the convention of those far more capable of judging than myself. The Prussian army has no change for or against the said candidates, until the writing of Mr. Hunt's letter to the Hong. Francis Granger, (upon which you have an ediforial in the Era of October 24th.) which undoubted in the opinion of toose far more capable of judging than myself. The Prussian army has no change for or against the said candidates, until the writing of Mr. Hunt's letter to the Hong. Francis Granger, (upon which you have an ediforial in the Era of October 24th.) which undoubted in the properties of the said candidates, until the writing of Mr. Hunt's letter to the Hong. Francis Granger, (upon which you have an ediforial in the Era of October 24th.) which undoubted in the properties of the said candidates, until the writing of Mr. Hunt's letter to the Hong. Francis Granger, (upon which you have an ediforial in the Era of October 24th.) which undoubted in the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the course of the co The Court of Vienna concedes to the Prussian Cabinet the non-recognition, de jare, of the old confederation, but the Frankfort Diet is to be the organ of that body de focto. Still Prussia has thus enhancing still more the prospects of Mr. completely knocked under on one point, viz: the Seymour's election. From this time, a general pacification of Holstein and Hesse. Note one fact—in Prussia, from the first, the Liberals have not been in favor of war with Austria. It has been the Conservatives who have blustered so much, and endeavored to bring about a state of war; so that it is very clear that liberty cannot expect much from a Germanic war.

I has bore the great Union Coninton Coninton Meeting, got up upon force-pump principles, and under the guidance and control of the Hunker portion of the Democracy and the proselytes of the "distinguished gentlemen" above mentioned. The proceedings of the meeting are known to the world

its effects have not been so properly estimated.

There can be no doubt that the immediate object of the meeting was to defeat every candidate, on either ticket, true to the North on the slavery question, and its ulterior object to defeat Mr. Hunt in any event. The former was openly avowed; the latter, though artfully concealed. was so understood by the country at large. When the news spread throughout the State, that Mr. O'Conor—than whom, I learn, no man was more more honorably bound to support its candidatesand others of his caste, were under contract with the "Silver Greys" to defeat a portion of the Democratic ticket, objectionable to them. And when it was further learned, that by this same meeting Mr. Hunt was branded as an Abolition-ist, and his defeat one of the terms of the agree ment, there was a firm determination in the ral districts" that these things should not be Now came the reaction through the country in favor of Mr. Hunt, who was heralded as opposed by the conservatives of both parties, and the proslavery influence of the city of New York. An appeal to the electors of the country was made was all-powerful, irresistible. There was no time for a counteracting movement, and the merest tyro in rural politics plainly saw the prospect of Mr. Hunt's election was increased by the hold ing of said meeting. The result is now known; and, so far as New York city is concerned, figures show at least one thing-how much better the Hunker Democracy kept the terms of the bargain than the "Silver Greys." Mark: Horatio Sey-mour, Democrat, leads Mr. Hunt in the city one thousand votes; while Mr. Cornell, Grey" Whig, and candidate for Lieutenant Gov-ernor, leads Mr. Church, Radical Democrat, his competitor, in the same city, five thousand votes. Yet Mr. Hunt succeeds in the State by some two hundred and fifty votes, and Mr. Church has a majority over Mr. Cornell in the State that numbers thousands. It appears, further, that not one of the candidates on the State ticket sustained by the Cotton party of the city of New York is elected, except Mr. Mather, for Canal Cemmissioner What, then, is the natural solution of these Simply that the electors of the State unfacts? derstood this pro-slavery meeting movement, and saw through the designs of the managers thereof, and determined in their power to defeat the coa-lition. The returns of the country plainly show this, and every one attendant upon the polls in the "rural districts" knows what intense interest was manifested by electors to wipe their tickets of every cotton coalition, pro-slavery candidate.

Political editors may base the result of the election upon the Anti-Rent vote, which may in-deed have had its effect; but that it is the cause of the present state of affairs in politics is firmly denied. The electors of the North are a reading people-the masses are intelligent upon political principles, the present attitude of parties and the position of distinguished men in the nation principles of human freedom and liberty are abroad in our midst, and are strongly implanted in the bosoms of our citizens-party strings are loosening, the power of wire-pullers, political demagogues, and of mass meetings, is gone-votes are now cast intelligently and understandingly, and with caution. This is earnestly believed to be the true reason of the present state of things; and, while there is at this time in the Northern States no party organized as an Anti-Slavery party, it is believed there is a stronger antislavery feeling existing in the public mind of the North than at any time heretofore. Slavery may for a time vet control the action of our National Legislature, wield the power of our National Administration, and exert an influence in its favor

SOUTH CAROLINA.

aspirants for public favor and distinguished place.

Respectfully yours,

A variety of disorganizing resolutions has been offered in the Legislature of the State of South Carolina. Some of them are thus epitomized by a contemporary :

" First, for calling a Convention of the People second, for non-intercourse with those States which have laws affecting the right of recapture Bunker's Hill, bow down your necks, receive your of slaves; third, declaring it the right and duty Bunker's Hill, bow down your necks, receive your masters' collars—give in your submission—do fourth, declining to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun; fifth, declaring it degrading to the Southern States to hold further intercourse with the North, and re-questing Senator Butler and the Congressmen from that State not to take their seats until further instructed; sixth, for receiving the State's portion of the land money, under the act of 1841. to be applied to strengthening the military defences; seventh, instructing the Governor to inquire into the purpose for which additional troops have been ordered to Charleston."

These resolutions were all laid on the table for further consideration, except the last named, The resolutions submitted by General Quat-

tlehaum were the most amusing. They set forth that South Carolina ought to secede from the Union, but would remain in it for the purpose of securing the cooperation of other States!

UNION MEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The unanimity of South Carolina in favor of disorganizing measures seems to have been only apparent. A Union paper has lately been started in the State, and her most eminent politicians are coming out openly against Disunion or Secession. General Hamilton, of Nullification memory, Messrs. Grayson, Petigru, Waddy Thompson, and Joel R. Poinsett, have severally issued powerful manifestoes in favor of maintaining the Union. Mr. Poinsett, speaking of that wild abstraction, a Southern Confederacy, says:

"Such a Confederacy would present no barrier against the attacks of the Abolitionists of all the world. The sympathies of civilized Europe are against our institutions, and if they be not pro-tected by the Constitution and the much-despised Choate; and it is understood has signined, by a letter to the Clerical Association with which he letter to the Clerical Association with which he Union, our slaves would not be worth ten years' bas been connected, his withdrawal from the minhas been connected, his withdrawal from causes of discontent would occur! How could we, with our habits of eternal agitation, be satished with our station in it? Our relative importance in the Southern Confederacy would diminish every year, unless we could change our habits altogether; and instead of devoting all our energies to political agitation, as we have done for the st twenty years, turn our minds to the promotion of commerce, manufactures, and easy communications by land and water, from the interior to the coast. But, under the lead of South Carolina, such a Confederacy will never be formed. We are unfortunately not renowned for our wisdom or prudence, and our invitations and our taunts will be alike in vain to drive our sister States into measures of violence for the past What the future may bring forth, time will show."

MR. GIDDINGS.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, this amiable gentleman, while the motion was pending to refer the President's message, took occasion to relieve himself on the Fugitive Slave law. He made a violent and vituperative attack upon the President; averred that there is a law higher than the Constitution, by virtue of which he declares himself absolved from its obligations. He announced that his people would not aid in executing the Fugitive Slave law; and that he was glad that the President had himself enlightened the country as to his views on the subject, which the Whig orators and presses had misrep-

We publish this merely that the friends of of Illinois, (Chairman)

ident's organ, who may see proper to discharge his duties to his constituents, according to his own sense of right. We are assured by a candid spectator that Mr. Giddings was listened to with marked and respectful attention.

TEESDAY IN CONGRESS.

Nothing was done worth naming in Congress

last Tuesday. In the House, several attempts to do business failed. The friends of the River and Harbor bill tried to get it up, but were defeated by a tie vote, the casting vote of the Chairman (Mr. Strong) being given against them. Mr. Potter made an effort to call up the bill reducing letter postage but was defeated-a majority seeming to think that, so long as they can get their letters free, it is unimportant how heavily the people are taxed. The Senate passed two or three private bills,

and then went into Executive session. We have been furnished with the followman) ing from one who knows. It exposes one of the tricks of the Union to keep up agitation, while

pretending to abhor it .- Ed. Era. SPOOKS, GHOSTS, AND HOBGOBLINS.

Nothing exhibits the trembling and fear of the advocates of slavery more than the stories of mere

imaginary phantoms.

The Union of Monday has an article setting forth the circumstances in detail of a Free Soil cancus said to have been held on Saturday evening by the Free Soil members of Congress. The stitor gives us the initials of those who he said attended, and even tells us of one who did not attend; and even the proceedings of the supposed caucus are stated. Now, we are authorized to say that no such caucus was held, or even thought of, by a single Free Soil member of Congress.

PRESIDENTIAL CALLS.

We understand that the President receives morning calls on business from 10 to 12 o'clock each day; and that he and his lady receive calls of ceremony on Tuesday from 12 to 2, and Friday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, of each week.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.-At the election held in Boston yesterday for mayor, John P. Big-elow, Esq., the Whig candidate, was elected by two thousand majority over his opponent, Charles B. Goodrich, Esq.

CONGRESS.

THRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - SECUND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1850.

Committees, having merely revised them, filling veto. And he avows the sentiment as to the exvacancies, &c. He also laid before the Senate the report of the Treasurer of the United States. Some unimportant petitions were referred; after which, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, and elected the Rev. Mr. Butler, who was Chaplain at the last session.

purposes of internal improvement, a quantity of land, which, added to the quantity heretofore given to that State, shall make it equal to any message, no doubt remains. The Fugitive Slave other State. It provides for a grant of 2.672.270 act is to remain on the statute book, and he re-acres, one-fourth of which is to be used for the gards it as necessary; and if a bill shall be passed purpose of constructing a railroad from St. James for its repeal, he will interpose the veto. This to the western frontier, to be the first link on frankness is commendable, and is worthy of that the chain of the great Pacific railroad.

Mr. Sturgeon of Pa. gave notice of a bill to establish an Agricultural Bureau. Several reports from committees at the last be faithfully executed. Why is Congress thus ession, adverse to memorials, were taken up, and informed? It was well understood that at the

in nearly every case agreed to.

A message from the House was received, an-

A motion by Mr. Walker, to furnish the Commissioner of Patents five hundred copies of the Patent Office Report, after some conversation was postponed till to-morrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The death of Hon. Chester Butler was announce ed. Mr. Chandler of Pennsylvania paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased, the usual resolutions were passed, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1850 SENATE. Mr. Miller of New Jersey, Mr. Davis of Mis-sissippi, and Mr. Butler of South Carolina, took their seats.

on Printing it was ordered that the President's message and accompanying documents be printed | that it is not in the power of the President, nor The several portions of the President's message ere referred to the appropriate committees. Without transacting any business, the Senate

adjourned over till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Jones, the Speaker was di-

rected to appoint the standing committees. On motion of Mr. Robinson, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a select committee of five, to consider and report what further legislation was necessary to the execution in a rea able time of the Bounty Land law of the last ses-

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which lies over, to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill making an appropriation enabling the President to fit out the Pennsylvania ship-of-the-line, to convey works of art, &c., to the World's Industrial Exhibition. The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

SENATE. Messrs. Green and Yulee took their seats. Re ports from the General Land Office, the Com-missioner of Pensions, and the Comptroller of the Treasury, were laid before the Senate. A mes sage was received from the President, transmitting a note from the Mexican Minister in relation to the incursions of Indians from the United States upon Mexico. Refered to the Committee on Military Affairs. Notices of numerous bills were given. Mr.

Dayton presented the memorial of citizens of the District of Columbia for the establishment of a lunatic asylum. Mr. Cooper presented a resolution, which lies over one day, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount and value of various

artices imported and exported during the last fiscal year.

The bill from the last session, setting apart : certain portion of the public lands to the several States, for the benefit of the indigent insane, was taken up, and made the special order for

nesday the 18th. A bill providing for the purchase and distribu tion among the several States of the decisions of yeas 24, nays 19. The Senate went into Executive session, and,

after some time spent therein, adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker, and the Chairmen are the following:

Committee of Elections-Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania, (Chairman)
Committee of Ways and Means-Mr. Bayly of Virginia, (Chairman)
Committee of Claims-Mr. Daniel of North Carolina, (Chairman) Committee on Commerce-Mr. McLane of Mary

land, (Chairman.)

ittee on Public Lands-Mr. Bowlin of Missouri, (Chairman.) Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads-Mr. Potter of Ohio, (Chairman) Committee on the District of Columbia-Mr. Inge of Alabama, (Chairman)

Committee on the Judiciary-Mr. Thompson of

Pennsylvania, (Chairman) mittee on Revolutionary Claims-Mr. Saw telle of Maine, (Chairman.) Commutee on Public Expenditures—Mr. Johnson of Tennesses, (Chairman) Commutee on Private Land Claims-Mr. Hall of

Missouri, (Chairman)
Committee on Manufactures-Mr. Peck of Vir-Committee on Agriculture-Mr. Littlefield of Committee on Indian Affairs-Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, (Chalrman)

Committee on Military Affairs—Mr. Burt of South Carolinia, (Chairman)

Committee on the Militia—Mr. Peasles of New Hampshire, (Chairman)

Committee on Naval Affairs—Mr. Stanton of Committee on Naval Tennessee, (Chairman)

Committee on the Territories-Mr. Boyd of Ken-

nt-Mr. Holladay of Virginia, (Chairman) Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office De-partment—Mr. Thompson of Iowa, (Chairman) Committee on Expenditures on the Public Build-ings—Mr. Beale of Virginia, (Chairman) Committee on Enrolled Bills-Mr. Wildrick of

Indiana, (Chairman.)

ucky, (Chairman)

Chairman)

Stanton of Kentucky, (Chairman)

Mr. Cobb of Alahama, (Chairman.)

Committee on Revisal and Unfaished Business-

Committee on Accounts-Mr. Mason of Ken

Committee on Engraving - Mr. Hammond of Maryland, (Chairman)

Joint Committee on the Library of Congress-Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, (Chairman)

Committee on Expenditures in the State Depo-ent-Mr. Bingham of Michigan, (Chairman)

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Dement-Mr. Caldwell of Kentucky, (Chairman)

Committee on Expenditures in the War Depart-

mittee on Mileage-Mr. Fitch of Indiana,

York, (Chairman.)

New Jersey, (Chairman) The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Bayly offered the usual series of resolutions for the reference We holdof the several portions of the President's mes-

sage to the appropriate committees. Mr. Giddings offered an amendment, viz:
"That so much of the said message as relates to our domestic policy be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary." He said that he did not anticipate that the message that would b considered to-day, therefore he had not prepared himself to enter into an investigation of There were some things in the message which he heartily approved of, such as its general character, its boldness, and its patriotic frankness. It was due to that functionary to say, that they are such as can be understood. There was no deception or uncertainty in any portion of the message. This much he mest cheerfully accorded. That relating to our domestic policy was the most in-teresting part of it. The President tells Con-

My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences inju-rious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you with a preasons, for your further consideration." for your further consideration."

He (Mr G) referred to this to say that it was

reverse the order of the party which brought him two power, and divested himself of all the tram-Mr. King, the President pro tem., announced the mels which it threw around him in relation to the ercise of that power as strongly as it was con-tended for by Jackson, Tyler, and Polk. This campaign of 1848, we were told that no law was A resolution was adopted, which was submitted to be vetoed by the President. I recollect that a by Mr. Hale the day before, calling upon the Secretary of War for a report of proceedings of net, so informed the People of that State, with a a court-martial at Fort Constitution, in New View of inducing them to vote the Whig ticket. Hampsbire. Mr. Benton, pursuant to previous notice intro- said that this was to be put down forever. But duced a bill to grant to the State of Missouri, for the President has divested himself of the tramhigh functionary of our Government.

In another portion of the message he says that it is the duty of the President to see that the laws last session a law, called the Fugitive Slave act, was passed, under the operation of the Previous uncing the decease, some time since, of the Hon. Question, and by silencing the voice of the free Chester Butler, a member of that body.

Mr. Cooper delivered a few eulogistic remarks, been encountered, the President says that the spirit and policy. freemen. However, in the nineteenth century, freemen are not to be governed by swords and cannon, but by law. Let me say that the act cannot be enforced by sword, bayonet, and cannon. It is due to the President and our brethren of the South and to the world, that it should be known and understood that the act never has been, is not, and never can be enforced. The President has not the power to enforce the law; and I mean what I say. When the law commands the free-men of the North to leave their workshops and dwellings, to give chase to fugitives, to put iron on their limbs and return them to bondage, I say

his army and navy, to force them to do it. The Committee rose; the House agreed to terminate debate instantly on going again into Com mittee. It then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and after some remarks from Mr. McClernand of Illinois, denouncing Mr. Giddings's speech as seditious and treasonable and a few remarks from other members, the resolutions of Mr. Bayly, with some amendments, were concurred in. They were then reported to the House, and adopted.

The House, without the transaction of further business, adjourned.

Rye, 75 cents.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1850. Flour dull-\$4 62 a \$4 68 for common brands Southern, \$5 a \$512\frac{1}{2}; Genessee, \$506\frac{1}{4}. Rye flour, \$3.68. Corn meal, \$3.12\frac{1}{2}.

Wheat steady—Southern red at \$1.01; Genesee at \$1.18; Canadian red at \$1.05 a \$1.10. Corn steady—at 64 a 65 cents for new mixed, and 69 a 70 cents for old yellow. Oats, 40 a 43 cents.

Provisions firm-mess pork at \$10.68 a \$10.75; prime, \$8.68. Lard at 73/4 cents. The bacon

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1850. Flour quiet-at \$4.75 a \$4.82 for common brands; extra do., \$5.25. Corn meal, \$2.75 Rye

flour, \$3.75. Grain steady—wheat at \$1.02 a \$1.05; white do, \$1 09 a \$1 12. Corn is steady-new white at 56 cents, and yellow 60 cents. Oats, 38 a 40 cents Rye, 75 cents.

Provisions steady—mess pork at \$12 a \$1225; prime do, \$9; bacon shoulders, 57_6 a 6 cents; sides, 61_4 a 7 cents; hams, 7 a 91_4 cents; lard is firm at 8 a 816 cents. Wool is firm-sales of common unwashed at 25 a 26 cents; washed at 36 a 38 cents.

BALTIMORE, December 9, 1850. Beef Cattle-at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs on the boof, equal to \$3.50 a 25 net, and averaging \$225 gross. Hogs—at \$5 a \$525 per 100 lbs. They are Flour and Meal-Howard Street brands at

\$4.62)\(\frac{1}{2}\). Nothing done in City Mills. Corn meal, \$3.12\(\frac{1}{2}\). Rye flour, \$3.75.

Grain—receipts small, good to prime red wheat Nothing done in City Mills. Corn at 98 cents a \$1 03; white, \$1 05 a \$1 09; family flour white, \$1.00 a \$1.15. Rye, 75 cents. Corn steady; new white at 50, and yellow at 53 a 54 cents. Oats, 35 a 38 cents.

Provisions—a good demand. Mess pork, \$12 a

\$12.25; prime, \$9. No 1 beef, \$9. Bacon—sides, 7 a 73%; shoulders, 534 a 6; and hams, 8 a 10 cents. Lard, 734 a 8 cents.

MARRIAGE.

Married on the 18th of November, at his res dence, Sallymount, Monroe county, Ohio, John B. Sparling, M. D. L. R. C. S. I. L. A. H., to Miss Elizabeth Prenter, late of Tullamoore, Kings county, Ireland.

OTSEGO AND HERKIMER FREE MISSION

The first Annual Meeting of this Society is to be held with the church on Jerusalem Hill, in the town of Litch-field, Perkimer county, New York, on the last Sabbath in December. There will be a meeting for conference and prayer on the afternoon of the previous Saturday. Ground G. Kirchis was appointed to preach the annual sermon, and S. G. Jones his alternate. Speakers from abroad may also be expected. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance. Let all who love the cause of missions-all who love

Corresponding Secretary.

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WM. GUN NISON, General Commission Merchant, 10 Bowly's Wharf, Bultimore, Md. Dec. 23.-17

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions-Mr. Waldo By The subscribers to the Era in Cincinnations their of Connecticut, (Chairman) Committee on Invalid Pensions-Mr. Leifler of arms expire, will be called spin by our Agent, Mr. John Kieman, to whom they will make payments, including por lows, (Chairman)
Committee on Ronds and Canals—Mr. Robinson of age, as he settles the postage bills for all the packages of the Era sent to that place. The arrangements we have made there for the delivery of the paper have put an end to the complaints with which we were formerly troubled, and making the cost of the paper to the subscribers no Committee on Parents-Mr. Walden of New Committee on Public Paildings and Grounds-Mr. greater than before, are very generally acceptable to our patrons. We hope to have an increase in our list in that

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dace for the next volume.

Those wishing to purchase ciothing at wholesale or retail hould not fail to call on G. W. SIMMONS, the proprietor of OAK HALL. He wills cheap, and furnishes excellent

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PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL ERAN

VOLUME V.-1851. WASHINGTON, DINTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN 6. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and

Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are epared at all proper times to maintain, will serve to show e character and course of the Era.

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of bristianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential naturour Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a gh duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing avery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists: That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under ne exclusive jurisdiction of the United States :

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory ow belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United states: That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent

as the Kefuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price-less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies impairs its courgies, alloys its benefits, and threatens its stability: That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as place the election of Pres'dent in the hands of the Per

ple, directly, and to Youk his term of office to four years, naking him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the frank and open. The President has seen fit to election of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Uhlef Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the

hands of the Postmaster General: That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half ar ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and ou

That the public lands should be held as a trust for the benfit of the People of the United States, to be granted in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exution for debt :

That restrictions on commerce among the several States and between all nations, ought to be removed: That Congress ought to make due appropriations for imrovements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for

State or individual enterprise. In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given

The Forkion Cornespondence of the Era is at le

The LITERARY MISCRLLANY of the Era is amply proviupon the military forces to execute it. The remark is unworthy of the President, to menace freemen. However, in the nineteenth century, for the Era exclusively, beginning on the first of January next. Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the American Novelist, who first became known to the public through the columns of our paper, has engaged to furnish a story for our

Among other contributors we may have ELDER, the Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, MARTHA RUSSEL MARY IRVING, ALICE and PHORE CARRY, and Mrs. H. E. rows-names familiar and attractive.

Having thus made ample arrangements for the General Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak-ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform ovements and current events. Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars. Clubs : five copies for eight dollars ; ten copies for

All communications, on business of the Era or for publ All communications, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY. P. S. The volume always begins on the first of January.

WASHINGTON D. C., November 28, 1850. ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS,

REGULATIONS. GENTLEMEN are requested to enter their names upon the Register, at the Office, immediately upon their arthe regiment aking rooms will be charged from the time feetlemen taking rooms will be charged from the time their names are entered, and no deduction will be made for absence, unless notice is given at the Office. Gentlemen are remeated on leaving their rooms, to lock the doors, and deposite the keys at the Office. Gentlemen who desire washing done are requested to in-form the clerk, stating the time they wish the same re-

arned.

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Private parlors and fires, with all mea's and lunches sent sto rooms, will be subject to an extra charge. Gueste inviting friends to the table will please give notice at the Office before seating them.

Gentlemen are requested not to smoke in any of the halls or apartments above the Office.

Regular hoarders will be presented with their bills monthly. No deduction will be made for absence less than one week; and it is expected that notice will be given of the same, at the time, to the clerk.

Our patrons will confer a favor by giving notice of any inattention or disorder in the establishment.

The Adams House is to be conducted upon the principles of Femperance, and all habits of drinking, gaming, or of otherwise immeral character, are prohibited upon the premises.

Social worship, in which all are invited to participate, will be attended every evening in the drawing room, at a quarter sate fine, the hour indicated by the ringing of the gong.

Dec. 12—cly

DANIEL CHAMBERLIN.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. CONTENTS OF No. 341 - Price, twelveand a ball 1. The French Wars of Religion. - Blackwood's Maga Shamus O'Brien - Dub in University Magazine

Grace Kennedy, concluded -- Ib. The Mystic Vial, Part 2 - Ib. the Mystic Vial, Part 2 — Ib.
 Divorce of Josephine — Rev. J. S. C. Abbott.
 West Coast of Ireland. — The Times.
 Grave of O'Connell — Ib.
 Junios — Specialor.
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Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the expension only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a postraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

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